THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 3 00
"	3 months,	8 00
"	6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	3 00
"	6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

THE ALABAMA.

BY —— BELL.

She has gone to the bottom!—the wrath of the tide
Now breaks in vain insolence, o'er her;
No more the rough seas, like their queen, shall she ride,
While the foe flies in terror before her!

Now captive or exiled, or silent in death,
The forms that so bravely did man her,
Her deck is untrod, and the gale's stirring breath
Floats no more the red cross of her banner.

She is now 'neath the waters, but still her bright name
Is in death, as in life, ever glorious,
And a sceptre all barren the conqueror must claim,
Though he boast the proud title "Victorious."

Her country's lone champion, she shunned not the fight,
Though unequal in strength, bold and fearless,
And proved in her fate, though not matchless in *might*
In *daring* at least she was peerless.

No trophy hung high in the foe's hated hall
Shall speak of her final disaster,
Nor tell of the *danger* that could not appeal,
Nor the *spirit* that nothing could master!

The death shot has sped—she has gently gone down,
But left her destroyer no token,
And the mythical wand of her mystic renown
Though the waters overwhelm is unbroken.

For lo! ere she settles beneath the dark wave—
On her enemies cheek spreads a pallor;
As another deck summons the sword of the brave
To gild a new name with their valor!

Her phantom will yet haunt the wild roaring breeze,
Causing foemen to start and to shudder,
While their commerce still sneaks, like a thief, o'er the seas,
And trembles from bowsprit to rudder.

The spirit that shed on the wave's gleaming crest
The light of a legend romantic,
Shall live while a snail flutters over the breast
Of the far bounding billows Atlantic?

And as long as one swift keel the strong surges stems,
Or "poor Jack" loves his song and his story,
Shall shine in tradition the valor of Semmes,
And the brave ship that bore him to glory.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

INTERVENTION—INTERESTS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH IDENTICAL.

We are wont to complain too much of the want of chivalrous generosity exhibited by European nations, in their failure to interfere in American affairs, where they see a gallant nation fighting for liberty and independence against another nation greatly superior in numbers, wealth and military resources of all kinds. We should remember that the days of chivalry, knight errantry and petty despotisms have passed. The rulers of the great empires of our duty must look solely to the weal of their subjects, in entering into such intervention, and cannot be guided by their own individual feelings or sympathies, prejudices or partialities. To trifle with the well being of millions of subjects from private feelings or motives, however noble, disinterested and generous, by espousing a foreign cause or quarrel, would be equally criminal and dangerous; for the people of Christendom have become enlightened, know their true interest and know their power, and how to combine and compel Governments to respect and maintain those interests. The Governments of all civilized countries have become republican in character and manner of administration, and no matter what they may be in name. Louis and the English Queen and Ministry look to and consult the feelings, wishes, prejudices and interests of their subjects with a more sleepless eye than ever did the rulers of America. The *res publica* is looked to alike by kings and emperors, governors and presidents.

As to American affairs, it is probable they, as individuals, have strong feelings and prejudices, inclining or biassing them towards one side or the other; but it would not be proper, safe, wise or prudent for them even to give expression to their private feelings, opinions and preferences. They are mere trustees for their subjects, and must think and speak and act, in public matters, for them, not for themselves.

Looking at their duties in this cold, calculating and selfish light, which is just what they should do, it is not strange that they have not hitherto interfered in a quarrel in which the great strength exhibited by each of the belligerents would seem to render interference, if not dangerous, yet likely to prove a very bloody and costly affair—so much that the losses which would likely be incurred by any nation intervening would probably greatly exceed any gains that the most hopeful could expect to accrue.

These reflections seem sufficient to account for, if not entirely to justify, the non-intervention policy of European nations in our quarrel up to this time. But now each combatant exhibits signs of exhaustion and a desire for peace. Their strength is no longer to be dreaded by either England or France. By taking the side of the weaker party, either of those nations might make a treaty securing commercial and manufacturing advantages that would far exceed any losses likely to be incurred by the war it might bring on with the exhausted North. The North is no longer an enemy to be dreaded, and the South, in her rich, varied and mighty agricultural products, in her great import and export trade, with no vessels of her own to carry it on with, offers to the nation who can win her favor and preference, a field for commercial and manufacturing enterprise richer than the mines of California or Australia.

France and England must see this, and we of the South may hourly expect, from one or the other, or from both, offers of intervention, coupled with the condition that we shall grant commercial advantages and preferences to the nation so interfering.

Now, it is manifestly our interest to reject all such propositions, if we can win our independence without foreign aid. We want no entangling alliances, no treaties compelling us to give or withhold favors or preferences from this or that nation. Let our independence be complete; and it will not be complete if our future legislation is fettered by commercial treaties.

On this subject the interests of the North and the South are identical. If she compel us, by persisting in this war, to call for or accept foreign aid, that aid will, no doubt, be given on conditions so favorable and partial to the party rendering it, as to exclude all hope with the North of ever hereafter being able to carry on a profitable trade with the South—a trade that has built up her wealth, her power and her population, and which is needed to maintain them. Besides, the Northwest, in such event, will not only be clogged, impeded and heavily taxed in its trade with the South, but its navigation of the Mississippi will be trammelled by every restriction permitted by the law of nations, and which it will be in the power of ourselves and our intervening ally to enforce.

Now, before any foreign nation has intervened, is the accepted time for the North to treat with us for peace. Now, whilst our action is untrammelled by foreign alliances, and whilst as yet, in matters of trade and commerce, we can put her on the footing of the most favored nation. Now, whilst she has a large and powerful army in the field, and can make a formidable show of power to enforce the terms which she may demand. Now, ere her three years' veterans are disbanded, and her hundred thousand hundred days' men have returned to their homes. Now, ere her army is depleted, and she is driven to the doubtful and perilous experiment of filling up the ranks of her army with raw, reluctant recruits, forced into service by an unpopular and odious draft. Now, ere her failing credit quite explodes, and she has to try to carry on the war without money, and with a very inadequate number of raw recruits.

We, too, are much exhausted, heartily sick of this war, and without foreign aid, would be ready to make peace on terms favorable to the North. In many respects our interests on the subject of peace are identical. Our money, like that of the North, is none of the best, and our soldiers long for the war to end in order that they may return to their homes, to the endearments of family and friends, of parents and wives and children, sisters and brothers.

We will venture a further suggestion purely our own on this subject. The people of the two sections are now violently enangered with each other. They feel as if there never could be a cordial peace and good feeling between the North and the South. But all wars will have an end, all gusts of passion in time blow over. Let a truce of ninety days be agreed upon, let peace commissioners be appointed and delegated from either section; let all our thoughts and words and writing be turned on peace; let us all cool down, on either side, and look at the subject in a calm and practical way; let our Government imitate the Governments of Europe, dismiss passion, prejudice and personal feeling, and take the subject up solely and with a view to the public weal, the lasting interests of the people and the States of the whole Confederacy. When we have schooled ourselves into this judicial temper, let the question be propounded, shall we not be willing to give to the North as the price of peace and independence, which she can at once secure to us, all of those preferences and commercial advantages, which we would be willing to give to an intervening nation, that could but *help* us to win peace and independence, what we would be ready to engage to give to an intervening power, that could but help us to try and win them. Our heart, our feelings say no; our reason, yes.

At all events the subject would be one for negotiation by peace commissioners. The Yankees are proverbially great at driving the bargain, but if they delay peace negotiations much longer, France or England will get ahead of them, and choose out of the best bargain, they ever had a chance of driving.

G. F.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina, again present their schedule of prices to govern the purchasing officers of the Government for the next sixty days, unless in the interval facts and circumstances should arise to induce an alteration. Every item has been carefully revised and with the valuable aid of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they trust the schedule now presented will prove satisfactory to both the Government and the people. They would respectfully urge the people to hasten on with their supplies to maintain and feed our gallant army now assembled just on our borders and in whose gallantry and fortitude under God we alone owe our exemption from the horrors of a revolution of our homes and families by the barbarious inhuman foe, who have constantly shown they only want the power, and not the will to destroy us and take *all* we have.

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs,		$ 5
"	unpealed, per bushel 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each	12 50
"	without handles, each	12
Bacon	sides, per pound	3
"	hams, per pound	3
"	shoulders, per pound	2 75
"	jowles, per pound	1 50
Beans	white or cornfield, per bushel 60 lbs	10
Brandy	apple, per gallon	20
"	peach, per gallon	25
Beef	fresh, net per pound	1
"	salted, per pound	1 50
Brown stuff,	good, per bushel 28 lbs	1
Candles	tallow, per pound	3
"	adamantine, per pound	3 75
Chains	trace, per pair	11
Cloth	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	6
Cotton	raw, per pound	1
Coffee	Rio, per pound	4 50
Corn	unshelled, per bushel of 70 pounds	6
"	shelled, sacks not included, per bush of 56 pounds	6
Corn meal	sacks not included, per bushel of 50 pounds	6
Drills	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 1-3 yards to pound, per yard	80
Flour	extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds	60
"	extra family, per sack of 98 pounds	30
"	superfine, per bbl of 196 pounds	55
"	superfine, per sack of 98 pounds	25
"	fine, per barrel of 198 pounds	50
"	fine, per sack of 98 pounds	25
Fodder	baled, per 100 pounds	6
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds	5 50
Hats	wool, each	5
Hay	baled, per 100 pounds	6
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds	5 50
Hides	dry, extra, per pound	4
"	dry	3 50
"	green, per pound	1 75
Horses	artillery, 1st class, per head	1,000
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	800
"	extra	
Iron	pig, per ton of 2,000 pounds	180
"	square or round, per ton	700
"	hoop, per ton of 2,000 pounds	1,000
"	flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds	700
"	boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds	1,000
"	serviceable railroad per ton of 2,240 pounds	400
"	castings, per pound	30
Jeans	wool, domestic, per yard	10
Kettles	camp, iron, per pound	30
Lumber	good, per 1,000 feet	50
Lard	clean, per pound	3
Leather	sole, per pound	6
"	upper, per pound	7
"	harness, per pound	7
Molasses	cane, per gallon	10
"	sorghum, per gallon	10
Mules	1st class, per head	1,000
"	2d class, per head	800
"	3d class, per head	500
"	extra	
Nails	per keg	100
Oats	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 pounds	7 50
"	sheaf, baled, per 100 pounds	8
"	shelled, per bushel	8
Osnaburgs	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard	1 50
"	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard	1 75
Onions	per bushel	10
Peas	cow, per bushel of 60 pounds	10
Potatoes	Irish, per bushel of 60 pounds	10
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 pounds	8
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 38 pounds	8 50
"	unpealed, per bushel of 38 pounds	5
Pork	fresh, nett, per pound	2
"	salt	2 50
Pasturage	1st quality, near town, per head, per month	10
"	common, near town, per head, per month	7
"	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	9
"	common in the country, per head, per month	6
Quinine	good, per ounce	56
Rice	new, per pound	50
"	old, per pound	40
Rye	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	10
Sacks	two bushels, osnaburgs, each	3
Shirting	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 4 1-2 yards to pound, per yard	1 30
"	cotton 7-8 yard wide, 3 3-4 yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton	stripes, 3 yards to pound, per yard	1 75
Salt	coast, per bushel of 50 pounds	20
"	Liverpool per bushel of 50 pounds	35
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds	25
Steel	cast, per pound	8
Shoes	army, per pair	15
Shoe	thread, flax, per pound	10
Socks	soldiers' wool, per pair	2
Sheep	fat, per head	40
Sugar	brown, common, per pound	8
Soap	hard, per pound	1
"	soft per pound	75
Shucks	baled, 100 pounds	6
Shorts	good, per bushel of 22 pounds	1
Ship stuff	good, per bushel of 37 pounds	1 75
Tea	black per pound	5
"	green, per pound	8
Tent cloth	cotton, 10 oz to yard, per yard	1 50
Tobacco	No. 1, extra	3
"	1	2 50
"	No 2	1 75
"	Lugs	1 25
Tallow	clean, per pound	2 50
Vinegar	cider, per gallon	2 50
"	manufactured, per gallon	1 25
Whiskey	good, per gallon	25
Wheat	first rate white, per bushel of 60 lbs	10
"	fair, per bushel of 60 pounds	8 50
"	ordinary, per bushel of 60 pounds	8
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 pounds	1 50
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds	1
Wool	washed, per pound	8
"	unwashed, per pound	6
Wagons	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350
"	iron axle, 4 horse, new, each	375
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each	250
"	iron axle, 2 horse, new, each	275
Wheat bran,	per bushel of 17 pounds,	70
Yarn	cotton, per bunch of 5 pounds	8

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Bailing long forage, per hundred pounds,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	12
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	22 50
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	16
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	25
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45
Hire of horses, per day	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural implements."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, the 30th day of September next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for the State of N. C.
GEO. W. MORECAI, Umpire.
Raleigh, July 30, 1864. 86—d1&w2t.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia,

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
July 26, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUFUS BARRINGER, COMmanding Brigade of Cavalry Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march or on battle-fields or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except where under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

Gen. Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of
General R. E. LEE.
[Signed,] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
A. N. V.

Under this authority I desire especially to gather up Mod-delian saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by these saddles being withheld from it, often abstracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "horse details," are requeired to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be re-paid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments; but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER,
89—2w. Brigadier General.

Headquarter's Reserve, N. C.,

[Extract.] RALEIGH, August 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

I. CAPTAINS OF SENIOR RESERVE, IN THE SEVERAL counties of the State of North Carolina, where Companies have been organized, will assemble them at their respective Court Houses, every Saturday at 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction.

By Command of
Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. G.
August 4th, 1864. 89—7t.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864. [No. 91.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60
Shelled Corn,	56
Corn in the ear,	70
Peas,	60
Rye,	56
Oats,	32
Barley,	47
Irish Potatoes,	60
Sweet Potatoes,	55
White Beans,	60
Castor Beans,	46
Clover Seed,	60
Timothy Seed,	45
Flax Seed,	56
Hemp Seed,	44
Blue Grass Seed,	44
Buckwheat,	52
Dried Peaches,	33
Dried Apples,	24
Onions,	57
Salt,	50
Stone Coal,	80
Malt,	38
Bran,	20
Turnips,	55
Plastering Hair,	8
Unslacked Lime,	80
Corn Meal,	48
Fine Salt,	55
Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches. 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout, 81 pounds.

THE

Illustrated Mercury! Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
68—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches,

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS			
One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$12 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	20 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	25 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.
July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm P Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Jac J Pronitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelli McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, ——— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Cusenut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 6, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Governor's Election.

We have received the following additional returns.

By comparing the vote with that two years ago, it will be seen that Mr. Holden falls very short of Col. Johnston's vote. Gov. Vance's majority will exceed 40,000.

	Vance.	Holden.
Warrenton,	269	1
Williamsboro',	65	1
Lexington,	296	38
Concord,	275	5
High Point,	106	87
Wilson county,	395	24
Tarboro',	106	0
Jamestown,	66	162
Durham's,	162	13
Kernersville, (Forsythe,)	67	111
Browntown, (Davidson,)	23	50
Mecklenburg,	1,210	63
Cabarrus,	545	38
Rowan,	1,301	63
Burke county, army vote not included,	474	104
Iredell, (official) army vote not included,	917	85
Catawba,	876	41
Northampton, official,	784	8
Hertford, official,	496	3
Warren, official,	765	15
Davidson county,	854	487
Forsythe, official,	672	560
Cumberland and Harnett, official,	1,789	881
Chatham, 8 precincts,	604	227
Alamance, official,	736	220

For the Legislature and Sheriff.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—For Governor—in the army, Vance 148, Holden 20; in the county, Vance 545, Holden 38—total Vance 703, Holden 58. Senate—McEachen 385, Allison 264 Commons—Harris 326, Smith 321, J. M. Long 45—all Vance men.—Sheriff N. Slough 627.

ROWAN—For Senate—March 626, Boyden 511.—For Commons—Crawford 594, Shober 671, Foard 338, Holmes 568, Fleming.

GRANVILLE—Three precincts to hear from.—Vance 975, Holden 156. Senate—Taylor 555, Lassiter 622. Commons—Hargrove 507, Cheatham 486, Peace 606. Amis 620, Grissom 666, Edwards 547.

ORANGE—Senate—Berry 825, Leathers 141.—Commons—Phillips 817, Patterson 774, Latta 624. Sheriff—Guthrie 650, Jones 649

DAVIDSON—Senate—Adams 672, Walker 612.—Commons—Lowe 811, Harris 635, Tomlinson 532, Bradshaw 465. Sheriff—D. Loftin 979, Beckerdite 326, Powers 596.

FORSYTHE—Senate—Matthews 687, Boner 492. Commons—Wheeler 765, Stipe 438, Kerner 92, Hester 649, Cole 420. Sheriff—Masten 922, Teachman 892.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT—Senate—W. B. Wright re-elected. Commons—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, A. D. McLean and Dr. Jno. McCormick are elected.

ALAMANCE—Senate—Mebane 693, Black 251.—Commons—McAden 565, Faucette 541, Holt 434, Albright 346. Sheriff—Murray 652, Albright 341.

Wake County.

We announced on yesterday that Gov. Vance had carried the city of Raleigh by a handsome majority. It is now with intense satisfaction, that we can also announce that he has carried Wake county by 225 majority. There are some returns still to be made from the army, which may increase his majority to 250. This is a most glorious and gratifying result. The county of Wake is redeemed, and is still worthy to embrace the seat of government within its limits.

Gen. D. G. Fowle is certainly elected to the Commons in this county. The balance of the Vance candidates for the Legislature we fear are defeated, although it is possible that further returns from the army may elect Mr. Rogers, Jones leading him only 24 votes. High is re-elected Sheriff over Russ, who declared that our government is "the most corrupt government on the face of God Almighty's earth." We understand, by the way, that Russ did not resign his position as Secretary of State. He no doubt concluded that "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Good Advice.

A month or so before the election, we advised Mr. Holden to withdraw from the canvass. Blinded by his insane ambition he declined to take our advice. *Now*, we feel confident, he would give as much as he has spent in the canvass—and that must be a pretty round sum—if he had taken our advice. The Fayetteville *Observer* protested against our advice, insisting that Holden should run on, in order that he might be so badly beaten, that we would never be pestered by his being a candidate again.—He disregarded our advice and took Mr. Hale's.—We have some more advice to give Mr. Holden, and it is this: Cease your factious opposition to the government. The people have repudiated you, and they do not wish to be annoyed again by seditious language, whether coming from you or any one else. The government may not exercise as much forbearance in the future, as it has in the past.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of C. P. Mendenhall and C. P. Mendenhall & Co., in this paper.

HOW WASHINGTON ESCAPED.—It is reported, says the Savannah *Republican*, that a lucky accident alone saved Washington. Canby's corps from New Orleans, arrived at Fortress Monroe, on Saturday night, the very day on which the battle of Monocacy was fought, and which revealed to the enemy the magnitude of the danger that threatened Washington. Ordered by telegraph to that city, it arrived there on Monday in time to prevent the capture of the city, and to hold its defences until the arrival of additional corps from Petersburg, and rendering the storming of the works useless. The accidental arrival of Canby saved the city. Had he passed up to Grant or been delayed in his arrival one day longer, Washington would have been captured.

It is said that President Davis has telegraphed to a high authority, that if Gen. Hood will only hold his own a few days longer, he will be abundantly supported in both front and rear.

Seditious Language.

We are an advocate of the *freedom* of speech, but we are opposed to its *licentiousness*—more particularly are we opposed to the language of *sedition*.—The freedom or liberty of speech is a chartered right, and cannot be infringed without individual wrong and a violation of the Constitution. Licentiousness of speech is "excessive freedom"—it is not the use, but the abuse, of the freedom of speech. Sedition is defined to be "An offense, not capital, and not amounting to treason against the government of a country, consisting in disturbing the tranquility of the State, or exciting discontent against the Government, by meetings, *speeches*, publications," &c. Any one, therefore, who disturbs the tranquility of the government, in either of the above modes, is guilty of "sedition."

We know that the Editors of the *Standard* and *Progress* have been guilty of seditious publications, in a number of instances, and thus rendered themselves amenable to the law. But the policy of the government is very wisely that of forbearance, and they have been allowed to make their seditious publications with impunity. We do not say the government has acted unwisely in this matter; because, the good sense and patriotism of the people have generally corrected these abuses by the moral force of elections. The agitators have been rebuked and placed under the ban of public scorn and indignation, as Holden and Pennington have been by the popular voice, declared on the 28th July in the army, and re affirmed, and ratified by the citizen population on the 4th instant. They were flattered with the belief that they were leading the people for their own selfish and unworthy purposes, when, in fact, as the result has shown, they were driving the people from them.

We hardly think they will be guilty of attempting again to "disturb the tranquility of the State" by arraying the people against the government. They may be betrayed into saying some foolish silly things, writhing, as they are, under the sting of an overwhelming defeat. But they will soon cool off, and be brought, as we hope, to their senses.

But our purpose in writing this article is to call attention to a most remarkable harangue, a portion of which we heard on yesterday, from the lips of J. P. H. Russ, the defeated candidate for Sheriff in this county. The occasion of announcing the result of county elections is generally one on which the different candidates make their appearance and bury the political hatchet in words of mutual kindness and forbearance. Not so with the valorous Secretary of State. He tore five thousand passions into tatters, and seemed dissatisfied and displeased with everybody else in the world—*but himself*. That *one* vote—that very small numerical *one*—was a terrible thorn in his side. He seemed to take it in exceedingly *High*-dudgeon, because that *one vote* was not cast for him instead of his competitor. He reached the climax of his wrath and superlative indignation by declaring that "he had to run against the combined power of two governments—the most corrupt on the face of God Almighty's earth!" (At this point, some one in this crowd informed him in an audible voice that the *habeas corpus* was suspended for such characters as he (Russ) was.)

The above language we quote is very remarkable coming from the Secretary of State of North Carolina. No one will pretend to deny that it is seditious; and yet this man, so lenient are the 'two most corrupt governments on the face of God Almighty's earth,' will go unwhipt of justice. He had not one word to say against Abraham Lincoln and his government—not one solitary word—but he pronounces the government of the Confederate States and the government of North Carolina, 'the two most corrupt governments on the face of God Almighty's earth.' If Mr. Holden could only have been elected Governor and Russ sheriff of Wake, no doubt the perfective of government would soon have been attained!

We do not claim that either the General or State Government is perfect—errors have no doubt been commited by both—but we think they are much better, much more free from corruption than the Lincoln government: If we did not think so we should ask the government to send us into Abraham's dominions. We will make one remark in this connection: We have no confidence in the loyalty or the patriotism of any one who would use or endorse such language as that employed by the Secretary of State.

A PEACE PROSELYTE.

Among the converts of the Peace policy, taught by the demonstrated impossibility of subjugating the South, is Garret Davis of Kentucky. He is late in discovering what every Kentuckian, not debauched by bribery, ought to have known in the beginning, and his conversion now is more important in showing which way the wind blows, than because it deprives Lincoln of a supporter in the U. S. Senate. In a speech in that body, shortly before its adjournment, Mr. Davis said:

"He believed the war could not be long continued against the feelings and judgment of the people and the will of the masses; and when they see a vast expenditure of treasure and blood, they shrink back appalled from the contemplation of a continuous prosecution of hostilities. A change had come over the spirit of the majority of the loyal people of the United States, and they desired to bring the war to a close. They had seen the powers of the Government grossly perverted, threatening their liberties. This was the deep conviction of the people, and it was not strange it should be so. At the commencement of the war he was a coercionist, but he was not one now. There were two thermometers, one in Congress and in the Executive Department and the other in the people.

A million of men have perished in this war, or been permanently disabled. The Public debt is $2,000,000,000, and if the war be continued another year, $800,000,000, at least, will be added, with all the perversion of the objects of the war, and with all the perils it has brought upon the Constitution and popular rights.

He would prefer a thousand fold peace to a continuance of the war. For the reasons he had given he was in favor of subordinating the war to the will of the people.

Congress, and not the President, was entrusted with the power to bring it to an end. He would say to Kentucky, the time has come when this bloody and destructive and revolutionary policy should stop, and that the people, the masters of the Government, should rise in their majesty and take the affair in their own hands.

DISTRESSING.—The Lexington *Gazette*, after noticing the recent destruction of the deposits, etc., of the Staunton Banks, by the burning of a car on the Richmond and Danville railroad, says:

Private letters from Staunton inform us that almost every family in the place is more or less effected directly by this terrible catastrophe; and that several gentlemen, who had nearly their whole property invested in the stock of these banks, will be reduced from comfortable circumstances to poverty.

The following is from an English comic paper entitled 'Fun':

A FACT IN TWO SENSES.—The nearer Gen. Grant approaches his antagonist, the more he goes to Leeward.

VOTE OF WAKE COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.		SENATE.		COMMONS.						SHERIFF.		
	VANCE.	HOLDEN.	S. H. ROGERS.	JONES.	UTLEY.	FOWLE.	LAWS.	C. J. ROGERS.	ALFORD.	RICHARDSON.	HIGH.	RUSS.	RAY.
Raleigh,	348	307	282	295	281	294	261	299	292	310	303	230	63
Spike's,	11	66	13	61	12	12	9	61	62	63	16	40	23
Morrisville,	31	10	27	8	27	28	26	7	10	9	33	7	1
Nat. Jones',	54	4	56	3	55	55	49	8	13	3	50	4	5
Joel Jones',	5	48	5	47	5	5	5	48	48	48	4	46	1
Cary,	14	34	12	35	12	13	13	35	35	33	13	32	3
Laws',	10	80	12	78	9	8	19	77	73	73	9	49	43
Oak Grove,	17	14	17	20	10	14	18	25	18	14	10	26	2
Hayes',	32	15	30	18	28	30	27	26	22	18	31	18	3
B. Jones',	18	76	11	76	13	14	10	74	80	72	6	79	2
Eagle Rock,	54	44	53	45	53	55	53	43	43	42	48	41	11
Wakefield,	11	27	12	24	11	13	11	28	24	24	9	28	4
J. Linns',	9	23	12	24	9	13	12	25	25	22	6	26	4
Rolesville,	47	60	50	62	40	50	42	59	57	53	28	41	45
Busbee's,	50	64	50	66	49	50	48	67	67	66	49	64	1
Dunnsville,	33	0	31	0	30	32	31	0	0	1	19	0	14
Forrestville,	62	3	47	8	48	52	52	7	4	4	45	4	7
Willie Linns,	7	48	7	43	7	6	5	45	46	46	7	48	2
Franklin's,	27	23	28	18	28	22	19	21	25	18	28	12	6
Ridgeway,	22	14	30	10	21	23	21	15	15	19	19	7	14
Green Level,	17	14	16	14	19	21	16	15	12	12	20	16	0
Thompson's	35	3	36	4	35	38	36	5	4	2	25	8	6
Banks',	50	37	46	38	37	46	37	37	36	24	48	38	4
Duprees,	36	57	27	57	33	29	23	56	62	50	27	62	1
Army Vote,	502	200	221	101	190	189	175	73	81	71	152	77	194
	1497	1271	1131	1155	1062	1112	1018	1151	1154	1094	1005	1003	459

HABEAS CORPUS.

IN THE MATTER OF SOLOMON W. PERRY.

This, a proceeding under a writ of *Habeas Corpus* which was issued by his Honor Judge Heath, and made returnable before me at chambers.

The petitioner alleges that he is a physician and after practicing his profession about five years, he gave it up, and has during the present year devoted himself wholly and exclusively to the management of a farm, which he owns, and upon which he works and has been working since tht 1st day of January last, fifteen able bodied field hands between the ages of sivteen and fifty years. He alleges further, that he has no overseer or manager on his farm, and he claims to be exempted from military service under the act of the Confederate Congress ratified the 17th day of February, 1864, avering his ability and readiness to comply with the terms provided in that act as the condition of his exemption. The petitioner states further, that he presented an application for a discharge to the Local Advisory Board for the Caunty of Franklin, in which he resides, which was rejected upon grounds which he deems insufficient, and the action of that Board having been approved by the Enrolling and other officers, and he, having in consequence thereof been enrolled and sent to Camp Holmes, where he is now detained as a conscript, seeks to be released by means of this writ. The return of Col. Mallet, admits the facts set forth in the petition, with the exception of the allegation that the petitioner has wholly abandoned the practice of his profession as a physician, which it denies and avers on the contrary that he devotes himself mainly to his practice and attends occasionally only to his farm.

The act of Congress upon which the petitioner basis his claim gives an exemption upon certain terms therein prescribed, to one person as overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation, upon which there now are and were upon the first day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty. The allegations of the petition, if true, bring the case of the petitioner within both the letter and spirit of the act. His having been a physician, and having heretofore made the practice of his profession his chief employment, certainly cannot prejudice his rights as an agriculturist, if he has abandoned his profession and have devoted himself exclusively to the management of his farm. The return of the officer denies that he has done so, but the testimony given before me clearly disproves that denial, and establishes the truth of the only disputed fact averred in the petition. It is therefore unnecessary for me to decide the question intended to be raised by the return, that is, whether a physician who has not been in practice long enough to be exempted on that ground can claim an exemption as an agriculturalist while he devotes himself mainly to the business of his profession.

The rejection of the petitioners application by the local advisory board, seems to have been placed upon considerations entirely irrelevant to the case. In their report, they say that the petitioner is a strong abled bodied young man, twenty-six years old, having a small white family, and five brothers within the conscript age, not one of whom is in the military service of the country, that he had heretofore put in a substitute to serve in his place, and that he is a physician, and gives a portion of his time to the practice of his profession, and that, therefore, though he has a farm upon which he is, and since the first day of January last has been working fifteen able bodied field hands, yet he ought to go into the service. Except the hint, rather than the operation, that the petitioner was not engaged in superintending his farm, there is not a single fact mentioned by the board as a justification of their action, which they had any right to take into their consideration.—Had they confined their attention solely to the requirements of the act of Congress, I think that they would not have failed to come to the same conclusion at which I have arrived, which is, that the petitioner is clearly entitled to an exemption from military service, upon complying with the conditions prescribed in the act.

WILL. H. BATTLE, J. S. C.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 1st, 1864.

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

We clip from the Boston *Pilot* of the 9th, the following little article from the Boston *Traveller*—one of the most thoroughly Abolition Lincoln war prints in Massachusetts, and that is saying a good deal.—The tone and suggestions of this article, its source considered, are so remarkable, that we call the attention of the reader to them. It is evident that even the Abolitionists are taking the second thought:

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The progress of both Grant and Sheridan is slow, but on the whole satisfactory. Probably we shall come to peace and a better understanding more readily with the war thus contested than we should with more decisive and bloody battles. Both sections of the country begin to see that in this rushing into this war they failed to obey the scriptural injunction to count the cost, and they each undertook a work which was beyond the power to accomplish.

There is a manifest change in the opinions and feelings of the people, both at the South and the North, as is evinced in conversation, in letter, in the press, and in the spirit of public documents and political addresses. We look upon this as a decidedly favorable omen, and anticipate that our difficulties will so far settled and hostilities will cease probably before the first of January, and at the furthest before the commencement of the planting season next spring.

The manifesto of the rebel Congress which we publish this week, is a document much less arrogant and defiant than anything which has yet come from that quarter, and though some may think it is even so, they have never stooped to policy before. It is manifestly an overture for peace, on any terms except those of unconditional surrender and submission, which can hardly be expected of any people or armies that have evinced so much valor and made so many sacrifices in war.

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

COUNTIES.	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.	VANCE.	HOLDEN.
Alamance,	970	173	736	220
Alexander,	749	115	00	00
Anson,	826	108	00	00
Alleghany,	227	12	00	00
Ashe,	648	15	00	00
Beaufort,	534	102	00	00
Bertie,	525	105	00	00
Bladen,	332	344	00	00
Brunswick,	316	304	00	00
Burke,	886	239	474	104
Buncombe,	1,323	274	00	00
Cabarrus,	537	504	00	00
Caldwell,	838	40	00	00
Camden,	127	13	00	00
Carteret,			00	00
Caswell,	540	270	00	00
Catawba,	605	555	876	41
Chatham,	1,518	127	00	00
Cumberland,	1,015	364	00	00
Cherokee,			00	00
Chowan,			00	00
Clay,	279	38	00	00
Cleaveland,	523	575	00	00
Columbus,	297	496	00	00
Craven,	117	113	00	00
Currituck,	81	14	00	00
Davie,	736	132	00	00
Duplin,	100	961	00	00
Davidson,	1,368	162	00	00
Edgecombe,	113	568	00	00
Franklin,	525	378	00	00
Forsythe,	1,371	244	672	560
Gaston,	379	427	00	00
Gates,			00	00
Guilford,	1,977	74	00	00
Granville,	942	445	00	00
Greene,	230	134	00	00
Halifax,	451	538	00	00
Harnett,	414	204	00	00
Haywood,			00	00
Henderson,	1,208	82	00	00
Hertford,	190	51	496	3
Hyde,	287	15	00	00
Iredell,	1,544	161	917	85
Jackson,	604	117	00	00
Johnston,	1,000	194	00	00
Jones,	62	29	00	00
Lenoir,	267	140	00	00
Lincoln,	605	367	00	00
Macon,			00	00
Madison,	619	165	00	00
Martin,	282	230	00	00
McDowell,	728	104	00	00
Mecklenburg,	425	1,335	00	00
Mitchell,			00	00
Montgomery,	227	18	00	00
Moore,	1,060	120	00	00
Nash,	817	282	00	00
New Hanover,	287	1,237	00	00
Northampton,	385	299	734	15
Orange,	1,451	362	00	00
Onslow,	342	293	00	00
Pasquotank,	163	20	00	00
Perquimans,	85	13	00	00
Person,	559	191	00	00
Pitt,	649	229	00	00
Polk,			00	00
Randolph,	1,357	55	00	00
Rowan,	1,345	407	00	00
Richmond,	634	97	00	00
Robeson,	931	320	00	00
Rockingham,	569	273	00	00
Rutherford,	1,147	257	00	00
Sampson,	468	704	00	00
Stanly,	943	10	00	00
Stokes,	653	82	00	00
Surry,	658	204	00	00
Transylvania,			00	00
Tyrrell,			00	00
Union,	656	417	00	00
Wake,	2,269	489	1497	1271
Wayne,	706	466	00	00
Warren,	174	464	765	15
Washington,			00	00
Watauga,	423	62	00	00
Wilkes,	1,615	76	00	00
Wilson,	188	466	00	00
Yakdin,	1,172	58	00	00
Yancey,	714	186	00	00
	52,833	20,174		
	20,174			

Vance's maj., 32,659

The above is the official vote for Governor of this State, as made up in the Capitol on Thursday last, by the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller, in presence of the Governor. It will be seen that there are no returns from eleven Counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania, and Polk voted with the counties out of which they were formed; no elections were held in Carteret, Washington and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the counties of Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Haywood, and Macon. But we have the unofficial returns from Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee, as follows:

	VANCE.	JOHNSTON.
Cherokee,	621	181
Haywood,	299 maj.	
Macon,	670	103
Official vote as above,	52,833	20,174
	54,423	20,448
	20,448	
Vance's real majority,	33,975	

THE DIARY OF GEN. MULLIGAN.

The last entry in the diary of this Yankee officer, killed at Kearnstown, is as follows:

"Well, our cause is gloomy; we will conquer the South about the time the Jews all return to Jerusalem." He is very bitter against Hunter—says "he blushes for his country for keeping such a fiend in the service."

Strikes for higher wages continue through the North.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Up to the hour of going to press, (11 o'clock,) we have received no telegraph.

Foreign Mediation.

We have ceased to give ourselves any particular concern, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, about the action of foreign Powers, Great Britain especially, respecting American affairs. And yet we do not doubt that a majority of the people of England sympathize with us, and that there is a growing repugnance towards the North and increasing partiality for the South, daily being developed. The manifestations of this change of feeling are so strong that they must carry conviction to the minds of all who have been careful observers of the signs of the times abroad.

Even Lord John Russell, whose sympathies have always been with the abolitionists, and the tenor of whose public conduct has justified the inference that he believed the effort of the South to win independence would prove abortive; has recently, in a speech in the House of Lords, frankly avowed his entire want of confidence in the ability of the North to conquer the South, and thereby restore the Union. The following is the language employed:

"The civil war now raging in America, ending how 'it may, whether by the establishment of an inde-'pendent republic in the South, or whether it ends, 'most unexpectedly as it would be to me, I confess, 'by restoring the Union;" etc.

Lord John does not expect any such conclusion to the war as would be involved in a restoration of the Union. That he now conceives to be impossible. Will not, therefore, the men who have been urging the Government to recognize the independence of the Confederacy, seize upon this declaration of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs? They will argue, very justly too, that if the officers of the Government believe that the States of the South are able to resist all the efforts of the North to restore the Union by force, and added to this they have the assurance of the Congress and President of the Confederacy that, under no circumstances whatever, will we consent to any thing short of independence—it is the bounden duty of the Government to regard those settled principles of international law which provide for the recognition of *de facto* Governments. Reduced to this, there is no longer any difficulty in the way of recognition, unless the Government determine that, under no circumstances, will they recognize the slave Confederacy.

Lord Palmerston, in his reply to the deputation headed by the Marquis of Clanricarde—which urged him to take steps to bring about peace between the American belligerents—seemed to concede that it was the duty of the British Government to offer mediation when the proper time for such action could be ascertained. The whole question, with him, seemed to turn upon this single point—the opportune time. To the committee who declared 'that, looking upon the restoration of the Union as impossible, and the independence of the Southern Confederacy as *a fait accomple*, any prelongation of the war would only result in mutual slaughter"—the Premier offered no dissent. He admitted that 'the laws was cruelly destructive to the Americans themselves, and the inconvenience caused by it was excessive.' But, he thought that inference now might be 'premature, would only have the effect of exasperating the North, and making it more difficult, when the passions were a little calmed, to effect the object all must have in view. And why, we might inquire here, should the North be 'exasperated' at an interference that would look to the restoration of the Union? This could not exasperate the North, but, upon the contrary, the Government that employs slaves and imports foreigners to aid in its work of restoring the Union, would be exceedingly obliged to the British if they would enter the lists and help to finish up Lincoln's 'big job' according to his Excellency's notion. There would be nothing in this to produce 'exasperation.' We may infer, therefore, that Palmerston is of the same mind as Russell and the committee, believing that the restoration of the Union is an impossibility; hence, his mediation when it shall be tendered will be based upon the independence of the South.

No conclusion could be more fairly or legitimately deduced from the premises here laid down. And now we assume that these outgivings of the men in power will have an important bearing. They will stimulate public opinion more and more, in favor of the recognition of the Confederacy. The British public will argue that, if the Ministry have no confidence in the ability of the Federal Government to close the war with the accomplishment of the object for which it was undertaken, and that, therefore, the iedependence of the Southern Confederacy is an accomplished fact, why withhold their recognition? Why should a Christian natien concur longer in the propriety of a bootless war or suffer a mere prejudice respecting a local institution, which does not concern them, to govern their conduct and force them to submit to 'excessive inconvenience?' Such will, in all probability, be the course of argument employed by the British people who advocate the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy; and the progress of events in this country, of late—the feilure of Grant and Sherman, together with the formidable demonstration of Early in front of Washington, will accelerate the movements of the Government in the direction indicated.

Dwelling House at Auction.

WILL BE RENTED AT TOWLES' AUCTION FOR THE balance of the year, to-day at 12 o'clock, a conveniently situated House with four Rooms, and good garden attached.

J. M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

August 6, 1864. 91—1t.

General Auction and Commission House.

GREENSBORO', N. C

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANnounce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to receive on consignment all kinds of Merchandise and produce, to be sold on commission either by private or public sale. The public sales will be conducted by an efficient Auctioneer, and their personal attention will be given to the entire business, both public and private sales, and satisfaction guaranteed to their patrons. 'Greensboro' is now a very accessible point, since the Piedmont Railroad has been completed, a central locality remote from the Yankee lines, and not subject to raids. There being now a daily paper published here, due notice of the time of sales can be given at short notice, and catalogues gotten up in neat style. Blockade goods, stocks, bonds and specie, are specially solicited. Our charges in every case will be moderately low.

C. P. MENDENHALL & CO.

REFERENCES.

Caleb Bucknight, Columbia, S. C; Wm. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; J. D. Flanner, Wilmington; Geo. W. Mordecai, Raleigh; Branch & Son, Petersburg, Va.; Swepson & Brothers, Richmond, Va.; and Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensborough, N. C.

August 6th, 1864. 91—4tt. f

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have a short time to procure the same before the books will be closed.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—1t.